

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of the Hastings Police Department to provide officers with guidelines for the use of force and deadly force in accordance with:

MN STAT 626.8452 DEADLY FORCE AND FIREARMS USE;

POLICIES AND INSTRUCTION REQUIRED;

MN STAT 626.8475 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT;

MN STAT 609.06 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE;

MN STAT 609.065 JUSTIFIABLE TAKING OF LIFE; and

MN STAT 609.066 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE BY PEACE OFFICERS.

300.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this law enforcement agency to ensure officers respect the sanctity of human life when making decisions regarding use of force. Sworn law enforcement officers have been granted the extraordinary authority to use force when necessary to accomplish lawful ends. Officers shall treat everyone with dignity and without prejudice and use only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the safety of others and the officer.

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Officers should exercise special care when interacting with individuals with known physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities as an individual's disability may affect the individual's ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers.

The decision by an officer to use force or deadly force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using such force.

This policy is to be reviewed annually and any questions or concerns should be addressed to the immediate supervisor for clarification.

This policy applies to all licensed peace officers and part-time peace officers engaged in the discharge of official duties.

Section (300.4) Procedure, subsection 300.4.5 paragraphs (A) and (B), are effective March 1, 2021 and thereafter.

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300.3 DEFINITIONS

Bodily Harm - Physical pain or injury.

Great Bodily Harm - Bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily harm.

Deadly Force - Force used by an officer that the officer knows, or reasonably should know, creates a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily harm. The intentional discharge of a firearm in the direction of another person, or at a vehicle in which another person is believed to be, constitutes deadly force.

De-Escalation - Taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. De-escalation may include the use of such techniques as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and tactical repositioning.

Other Than Deadly Force - Force used by an officer that does not have the purpose of causing, nor create a substantial risk of causing, death or great bodily harm.

Choke Hold - A method by which a person applies sufficient pressure to a person to make breathing difficult or impossible, and includes but is not limited to any pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing, or reduce intake of air. Choke hold also means applying pressure to a person's neck on either side of the windpipe, but not to the windpipe itself, to stop the flow of blood to the brain via the carotid arteries.

Authorized Device - A device an officer has received permission from the agency to carry and use in the discharge of that officer's duties, and for which the officer has:

- a. obtained training in the technical, mechanical and physical aspects of the device; and
- b. developed a knowledge and understanding of the law, rules and regulations regarding the use of such a device.

300.4 PROCEDURE

300.4.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Use of physical force should be discontinued when resistance ceases or when the incident is under control.
- B. Physical force shall not be used against individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person. In these situations, only the amount of force necessary to control the situation shall be used.

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- C. Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, an officer shall provide appropriate medical care consistent with his or her training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention. This may include providing first aid, requesting emergency medical services, and/or arranging for transportation to an emergency medical facility.
- D. All uses of force shall be documented and investigated pursuant to this agency's policies.

300.4.2 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Regardless of tenure or rank, an officer must intercede when:

- A. present and observing another officer using force in violation of section 609.066, subdivision 2, or otherwise beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances; and
- B. physically or verbally able to do so

300.4.3 DUTY TO REPORT

An officer who observes another officer use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law has the duty to report the incident in writing within 24 hours to the chief law enforcement officer of the agency that employs the reporting officer.

300.4.4 DE-ESCALATION

- A. An officer shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with their training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.
- B. Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of another or the officer and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

300.4.5 USE OF OTHER THAN DEADLY FORCE

When de-escalation techniques are not effective or appropriate, an officer may consider the use of other than deadly force to control a non-compliant or actively resistant individual. An officer is authorized to use agency-approved other than deadly force techniques and issued equipment in the following circumstances:

- A. effecting a lawful arrest; or
- B. the execution of legal process; or
- C. enforcing an order of the court; or
- D. executing any other duty imposed upon the public officer by law; or
- E. defense of self or another.

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300.4.6 USE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF FORCE

- A. Except in cases where deadly force is authorized as articulated in MN STAT. 609.066 to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, officers are prohibited from using:
 - 1. Choke holds,
 - 2. Tying all of a person's limbs together behind a person's back to render the person immobile, or;
 - 3. Securing a person in any way that results in transporting the person face down in a vehicle.
- B. Less than lethal measures must be considered by the officer prior to applying these measures.

300.4.7 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

- A. An officer is authorized to use deadly force if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that such force is necessary. Use of deadly force is justified when one or both of the following apply:
 - 1. To protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, provided that the threat:
 - (a) can be articulated with specificity;
 - (b) is reasonably likely to occur absent action by the law enforcement officer; and
 - (c) must be addressed through the use of deadly force without unreasonable delay; or
 - 2. To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony and the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm to another person under the threat criteria in paragraph (1), items (a) to (c), unless immediately apprehended.
- B. An officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger the person poses to self if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that the person does not pose a threat of death or great bodily harm to the peace officer or to another under the threat criteria in paragraph (A1), items (a) to (c).
- C. Where feasible, the officer shall identify themselves as a law enforcement officer and warn of his or her intent to use deadly force.
- D. In cases where deadly force is authorized, less than lethal measures must be considered first by the officer.

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300.4.8 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Firearms shall not be discharged at an occupied stationary or moving vehicle, the occupants of the vehicle, or the tires of a moving vehicle, unless deadly force is authorized under Minn. Stat. 609.066, AND when the present threat is other than the moving vehicle.

300.5 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.6 TRAINING

- A. All officers shall receive training, at least annually, on this agency's use of force policy and related legal updates.
- B. In addition, training shall be provided on a regular and periodic basis and designed to:
 1. Provide techniques for the use of and reinforce the importance of deescalation
 2. Simulate actual shooting situations and conditions; and

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3. Enhance officers' discretion and judgement in using other than deadly force in accordance with this policy.
 - C. Before being authorized to carry a firearm all officers shall receive training and instruction with regard to the proper use of deadly force and to the agency's policies and State statutes with regard to such force. Such training and instruction shall continue on an annual basis.
 - D. Before carrying an authorized device all officers shall receive training and instruction in the use of the device including training as it relates to its use in deadly force and/or other than deadly force situations. Such training and instruction shall continue on an annual basis.
 - E. Officers will carry and use only authorized devices unless circumstances exist which pose an immediate threat to the safety of the public or the officer requiring the use of a device or object that has not been authorized to counter such a threat.
 - F. With agency approval officers may modify, alter or cause to be altered an authorized device in their possession or control.

300.6.1 PROHIBITED TRAINING

Warrior-style training, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 626.8434, whether provided directly by the Department or through a third party, is prohibited (Minn. Stat. § 626.8434).

300.7 POLICY REVIEW

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should annually review and update this policy to reflect developing practices and procedures.

300.11 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The chief law enforcement officer shall maintain records of the agency's compliance with use of force training requirements.